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Washington's Old World Ancestry

Historic Past of the Race Which Produced the Great Patriot of America. Blood Royal of the Man Who Changed a King's Colony into a Nation, Strong and Independent. Some of the Life-Transmitting Forces Whose Analysis, Bringing a Fuller Comprehension of His Genius, Should Be Undertaken by Americans Who Recognize Their Debt to George Washington. Reproduced from The Journal of American History, Volume VI, Number 1, the Edition of Which Has Long Been Rare and Is Now Out of Print, in Response to the Desire of Those Who Cannot Now Obtain That Issue, But Who Wish This Study of Washington's Ancestry, the Evidences of Which Were First Assembled in The Journal of American History

BY
MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN



HERE IS NO AMERICAN, with the possible exception of Lincoln, whose name today means so much to his countrymen as does that of Washington. The energies of his enemies during his lifetime were unable to weaken the bond which existed between the supreme leader of our struggle for independence and the people who were freed thereby; and even the impossible tradition which has, to a certain extent, displaced the real Washington in our

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Washington's old world ancestry

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EPICURE



WASHINGTON READING A LETTER

This most remarkable portrait of America's great President was painted by Alexandre Casarin and was for the first time reproduced from the original canvas owned by Mr. W. Lanier Washington. (Copyright, 1912, by Frank Allaben Genealogical Company)



minds has but placed a mist of exaltation about him as a halo. Washington, the man, we know but vaguely. Washington, the patriot, the soldier, the hero, lives forever in the visions of the people whose dream of liberty he made come true.

Yet, curiously, few Americans have any knowledge of the historic past of the race that produced George Washington. Most of us know that it was his family Coat-of-Arms which gave the *motif* for the American Flag. Even those of us who are uninterested in heraldry, perhaps considering the subject itself as outside the scope of interest for citizens of a Republic, can hardly avoid the conclusion that "the Father of his Country" possessed a right to Arms, that he exercised that right, and that the founders of the Nation bestowed upon the Armorial Achievements of her First Citizen the supreme honor in their gift.

During Washington's life, the matter of his English ancestry was of sufficient interest to evoke enquiries from Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-of-Arms, who, in 1791, wrote to the President for data on his lineage. He learned of the American ancestry of the family, which began with two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, who came to Virginia in 1657.

The Garter King-of-Arms, however, was satisfied with merely circumstantial evidence—or, at any rate, he apparently did not pursue his research after finding in the *Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618*, a John and Lawrence Washington, sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. These two brothers could not possibly have been the Virginia colonists, for, according to the Visitation, they would have been men of over sixty years of age in 1657, the year when the Virginians came over; and the latter, it is known, were young men on their arrival.

The error in identification continued to be repeated and believed until 1863, when an article calling attention to the inconsistencies in the theory was written for *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* by Isaac J. Greenwood, Junior. Three years later, Colonel Joseph L. Chester contributed a paper to *The Herald and Genealogist*, a London publication, which was later reprinted in two American magazines, this article also referring to the erroneous supposition first hazarded by Sir Isaac Heard. Colonel Chester proved conclusively that the John Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, far from being the John Washington of Virginia, was Sir John Washington of Thrapston; that both of his wives died in England, the second surviving her hus-

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

band. It is known that John Washington of Virginia was twice married, but that his first wife died in Virginia, and that his second wife, Ann Pope, who was co-executor of his will, was living in Virginia at his death and after. Sir John of Thrapston had children, Mordaunt, John, and Philip. John of Virginia had John, Lawrence, and John. In addition to this array of facts, Colonel Chester made it clear that Lawrence Washington, the brother of Sir John of Thrapston, was a clergyman of the Established Church of England, and Lawrence Washington, the Virginia colonist, brother of John of Virginia, was not a clergyman.

But these demolishers of the false theory failed to offer any evidence in support of a true theory. In 1889 Henry F. Waters published a paper in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, setting forth the results of researches made by him in England on the Washington ancestry. He found, first of all, that when Lawrence Washington died in Virginia, although his will was proved there, letters of administration on his property were granted in England, May, 1677, to Edmund Jones, and in the document it was stated that Lawrence Washington, deceased "in partibus transmarinis," was formerly of Luton, Bedfordshire, England.

The next discovery was of a bond of John Dagnall, of Grove, in the Parish of Tring, Hertfordshire, and William Roades of Middle Claydon, Buckinghamshire, dated 29 January, 1649-50, for administration of the property of Andrew Knowling of Tring, deceased, the administration to continue during the minority of Lawrence Washington, "the younger," who was stated to be at that time fourteen years old; the bond being also for their guardianship of this same Lawrence. Tring is about twelve miles from Luton, where it had been shown Lawrence Washington of Virginia had lived. The will of Andrew Knowling was then examined. It was made 13 January, 1649-50. In it is the following: "Item I will, give and bequeath unto Lawrance Washington the younger (my godsonne) All my freehould Landes and Tenem^{tes} whatsoeu^r lying and being within the pish of Tring aforesaid or else where within the Realm of England. To haue and to hould the same to him and his heires for euer. Item I give and bequeath unto Amphillis Washington my daughter in lawe (& mother of the said Lawrence, the some of Threescore poundes of Curr^t mony of England to be paid her within six months after my decease."

Further on in the will, he says: "Item I give and bequeath unto John Washington, William Washington, Elizabeth Washington, Mar-

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hope. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these faith.

garett Washington & Martha Washington (children of the said Amphilis Washington my daughter in Lawe) The some of Eight and Twenty poundes a peece of Curr^t mony to be paid to them att theire seu'all & respective Ages of One and Twenty years," etc. He makes his Godson, Lawrence Washington, the younger, his Executor, with John Dagnall, John Lake, William Roades, and Elizabeth Fitzherbert as Administrators.

Amphilis Washington, whom Andrew Knowling calls his daughter-in-law, could hardly have been to him in the relationship we should understand by the term—wife of his son—or her name would have been Knowling and not Washington. She was evidently his step-daughter. In his will he speaks of Elizabeth Fitzherbert also as his daughter-in-law, of William Roades as his son-in-law, and leaves a bequest to the two daughters of Susan Billing, his deceased daughter-in-law, whose husband was John Billing, also deceased at the time of Andrew Knowlton's will. He gives fifty shillings to Susan Emmerton of Tring, but does not mention her relationship, if any existed, to him.

It seems evident that Andrew Knowling had married a widow, whose former married name was Roades, and that her children (and, consequently, his step-children) were William Roades, Amphilis Washington, Elizabeth Fitzherbert, and Susanna Billing.

But who was the husband of Amphilis Washington, and the father of Lawrence and John Washington of Virginia? From Lawrence being called "the younger" it seemed probable that his father had borne the same name. The Parish Registers at Tring were searched. The register of 1634 was entitled: "A Regester Booke conteaning all the names hereafter Named either Baptized, Married or Buried. Bought by Maister Andreu Knolinge, Richard Hunton," and others who are named as Churchwardens. Under the baptismal records appeared the following:

"Crisames sene our Ladie daye Anno Dom 1635 Layarance sonn of Layarance Washington June the xxiii^d"

"Baptized sene our Ladie daye Anno dom 1636 Elizabeth da of Mr. Larrance Washington Aug xvii "

"Baptized senc Mickellmas daye Anno dom 1641 William sonn of Mr Larrance Washenton baptized the xiiijth daij"

We have seen that Lawrence Washington was fourteen years old in January, 1649-50, when John Dagnall and William Roades were bonded as his guardians and as Andrew Knowling's administrators. This would make his birth about 1635, and his baptism evidently occurred soon after his birth.

The baptisms of John, Margaret, and Martha Washington, the other children of Lawrence and Amphilis Washington, named in Andrew Knowling's will, were not found. John was probably the eldest son, for in February, 1655-56, there were issued to him Letters of Administration on the estate of his mother, Amphilis Washington, whose burial on 19 January, 1654-55, was recorded in the Registers of Tring. From the baptismal records quoted above we have seen that Lawrence was born in 1635, Elizabeth in 1636, and William in 1641. John could hardly have been under twenty-one when in 1656 he became his mother's administrator, which would make his birth at least as early as 1634, since his brother, Lawrence, was born in 1635. He was, therefore, at least twenty-three years old when he sailed for Virginia, and Lawrence was then twenty-two.

From the fact that her son, rather than her husband, administered Amphilis Washington's estate, it is apparent that she was a widow at the time of her death. The identity of her husband, father of the first Virginian Washingtons, was established as follows. As noted above, Andrew Knowling, the step-father of Amphilis Washington, in his will bequeathed a legacy to the daughters of another step-daughter, Susan, wife of John Billing. A document was found, wherein John Dagnall, brother-in-law to the deceased Susan Billing, was bonded as guardian to Susan Billing's daughters—the daughters who were legatees in Andrew Knowling's will. With this bond was discovered a little memorandum, written in Latin on a small piece of paper. It was signed "Laurentio Washington in Art: ma-gro Surro-g: Offilis" The little document showed that Lawrence Washington, Master of Arts, was at its date, 29 January, 1649-50, acting as Surrogate in the Archdeacon's Court at Whethampsted, and that he was almost certainly a clergyman, since the office of Surrogate in this Court,—an ecclesiastical one,—was scarcely ever held at that time by a layman. He appeared at the Whethampsted Court in connection with the bonding of John Dagnall as guardian to Susan Billing's daughters,—Susan Billing being Andrew Knowling's step-daughter, and the sister of Amphilis Washington. It seems clear that this Lawrence Washington was the husband of Amphilis Washington, the father of Lawrence "the younger," and consequently the brother-in-law of Susan Billing regarding whose daughters' guardianship he appeared at the Archdeacon's Court.

The only Lawrence Washington of whom any record was found, who was of suitable age to have been in 1649-50 the father of a boy

some fourteen years old, as was Lawrence, "the younger," at this time, and who held the Degree of Master of Arts, and was a clergyman, was the Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. This was the man who had appeared in the Northamptonshire Heralds' Visitation of 1618, and whom Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-of-Arms, and later genealogist, assumed to be the Virginia colonist, who came over with his brother, John, in 1657. We have seen already that the John Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, was not the Virginia colonist, but was Sir John Washington of Thrapston, who lived and died in England.

Here, then, largely as a result of Mr. Waters' indefatigable and scientific researches, was a chain of excellent circumstantial evidence which seemed to establish as all but absolutely proven the fact that John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia (the former the great-grandfather of George Washington) were sons of Reverend Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, and whose ancestry for several generations back was recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire of 1618. Yet, convincing as were the reasoning and array of evidence, there lacked the touch of finality which should forever put the subject of Washington's English ancestry beyond question.

But in 1892 Mr. Worthington Ford made a wonderful discovery. In the archives of the State Department at Washington was the will of Mrs. Martha Hayward of Stafford County, Virginia, which was proved December, 1697. In it she mentions her "two cousins John & Augustine the sons of my cozn Lawrence Washington of Westmoreland County," her "cozen Lawrence Washington son of M^r John Washington of Westmoreland County," "cozn Nathaniel Washington son of the said John Washington," "Cozn" Hen: Washington, son of the said John Washington," and "kinsman M^r John Washington of Stafford County." She also says: "Item it is my will and desire that my Exec^{trs} with all Conven^t speed send to England to my Eldest sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Rumbold a Tunne of good weight of Tobacco, & the same I give to her and her heirs forever." She bequeaths a like legacy to "my other sister M^{rs} Marg^t Talbut."

The "Cozens" referred to in her will were really nephews and grand-nephews, for Martha Hayward was before her marriage Martha Washington, and she was the sister of John and Lawrence Washington, the Virginia immigrants.

In his will, made "21st of 7ber 1675" and proved "Ye 11th Jana:

1677," John Washington, the Virginia colonist, says: "Item I doe giue unto my sister Marthaw Washington ten pounds out of y^e mony I haue in England w^t soeuer else she shall be oweing to me for transporting herselfe into this Country—& a year's accommodation after her Comeing in & four thousand pounds of tobb^{co} and Caske."

It will be recalled that in the will of Andrew Knowling Elizabeth Washington was the first-named daughter of Amphilis Washington, and Martha the last-named of the daughters.

Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, father of Reverend Lawrence Washington, had among other children a daughter, Margaret, who married, first, Samuel Thornton, and, second — Sandys. Samuel Thornton's will, made and proved in 1666, had for two of its witnesses, "Eliza: Mewce," and "Margaret Talbott." It was proved by "Dame Margaret Sandis als Thornton his Relict & executrix named in the will." In 1673 Dame Margaret Sandys made her will, which was proved in 1675, and in it she makes a bequest to "my dear sister Mewce," while "Elizabeth Mewce" appears as a witness. In 1676 "Elizabeth Mewce in the Co. of Middlesex, widow," made her will which was proved the same year. She refers to her sister, "the Lady Washington," her uncle, Robert Washington, her sister, "Mrs. Alice Sandys," her sister, "Mrs. Frances Gargrave," several other relatives, and bequeaths five pounds to "Mrs. Elizabeth Rumball, my niece."

As we have just seen, Martha (Washington) Hayward, sister of John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia, calls Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold her eldest sister. Elizabeth Mewce was, therefore, aunt to the Virginia immigrants, as were Dame Margaret Sandys, Mrs. Alice Sandys, Mrs. Frances Gargrave, and Mrs. Margaret Talbott. As noted above, Margaret Talbott was, with Elizabeth Mewce, a witness to the will of Samuel Thornton, the first husband of Dame Margaret Sandys, who was born Margaret Washington; and Mrs. Martha (Washington) Hayward in her will refers to her sister, Mrs. Margaret "Talbut."

There remains, therefore, but to prove that Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce, Dame Margaret Sandys, Mrs. Alice Sandys, and Mrs. Frances Gargrave,—whose niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, was the eldest sister of Martha (Washington) Hayward and her brothers, John and Lawrence Washington of Virginia,—were the daughters of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, whose lineage is traced back in the Northamptonshire Visitation of 1618.

In this Visitation, Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave and his

wife, Margaret Butler, are recorded as having the following children: William, John, Richard, Lawrence, Thomas, George, "Elizabeth, ux. Francis Mewce of Holdenby," "Joane, ux. Francis Pill of Maidford, co. Northampton," Margaret, Alice, Frances. Here then we have Lawrence (the Reverend Lawrence Washington, M. A., father of the Virginia immigrants); Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce (whose niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, was sister to the immigrants); Margaret (Dame Margaret Sandys, as is evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce was her sister); Alice (Mrs. Alice Sandys, as shown by the will of her sister, Mrs. Mewce); Frances (Mrs. Frances Gargrave, as in this same will).

In the Visitation it is shown also that Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, grandfather of the immigrants, had one sister, Elizabeth, and one brother, Robert Washington. This was the "Uncle Robert Washington," mentioned in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce. Dame Margaret Sandys, in her will, also speaks of her uncle, Robert Washington.

The ancestry of George Washington, down to the first of his line in America, is traced to the Visitation of Northamptonshire, made by the Heralds in 1618, for seven generations. It begins with John Washington of Tuwhitfield, Lancashire, who lived probably in the middle part of the Fifteenth Century. His son, Robert, lived at Warton, Lancashire. He married—Westfield, and had issue, John Washington. The latter was also of Warton. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson. Her brother was a Knight, Sir Thomas Kitson of London.

Lawrence Washington, son of John and Margaret (Kitson) Washington, removed to Northamptonshire. He was evidently engaged in the profession of the law, as the Visitation records him as of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns-of-Court of London. He became Mayor of Northampton. In 1538 or 1539 he received a grant of the Manor of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire. This land had belonged to the Priory of Saint Andrew, which had been seized by Henry the Eighth. Lawrence Washington received at the same time other land which had been the Priory's—in Sulgrave Woodford, Stotesbury, and Colton. He had also other land in Sulgrave which belonged to the Priorities of Canons Ashby and Catesby. His second wife was Amy, the daughter of Robert Pargiter of Gretworth, Gentleman. She died 6 October, 1564. Her husband made his will 18 October, 1581, and it was proved 11 February, 1584-85.

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

Lawrence Washington, and his wife were buried in Saint James' Church at Sulgrave, and were commemorated by a stone with brass plates, on one of which were the Washington Arms. There were also effigies of Lawrence and Amy Washington, and of their eleven children, and an inscription relating the deaths of the husband and wife.

A son of the foregoing was Robert Washington of Sulgrave. He sold Sulgrave Manor to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace, in 1610. The latter's son, Abel, sold the Manor to Edward Plant. He disposed of it to the Reverend Moses Hodges, to whose descendants it passed down, and by them is owned at the present time. Sulgrave was listed in Domesday Book, and in 1330 was recorded as belonging to the Prior of St. Andrew.

Robert Washington's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Light of Radway, Warwickshire. He made his will 7 February, 1619-20, and it was proved the following January. His eldest son was Lawrence Washington. After the sale of Sulgrave Manor by his father he removed to Brington, a few miles from Northampton. It was through the marriage of Lawrence Washington to Margaret Butler that royal ancestry belonged to the man who, above all others, made successful America's revolt against the King of England. The outline of Washington's Butler descent, and his lineage in the other notable families brought into his ancestry through the marriage of Lawrence Washington to Margaret Butler, will appear below.

The marriage took place in Saint Leonard's Church, Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, 3 August, 1588. One of their children was Thomas Washington, who was a page of Prince Charles, later King Charles I, and died in Madrid in 1623, while attending the Prince on the latter's romantic visit to Spain to see and woo for himself the Spanish Infanta.

Lawrence Washington died 13 December, 1616, and was buried in the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Brington, where a memorial stone tablet may still be seen, recording his death, and emblazoning the Washington Coat-Armor with the Arms of his wife, Margaret Butler, impaled. In the church is also a tablet recording the deaths of Robert Washington, the brother of Lawrence, and Robert's wife, Elizabeth. Fac-similies of these two stones were in 1860 presented to Charles Sumner by Earl Spencer. The Spencer estate of Althorp is near Brington, and the family's parish-church is at Brington, many Spencer memorials being therein. Mr. Sumner gave the stones to the State of Massachusetts, and they are now in the State House at Boston.

Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence and Margaret (Butler) Washington, the father of the Virginia colonist, was matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 2 November, 1621, according to the College Registers, but it is said he entered Brasenose about two years before. In 1623 he received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later became a Fellow of Brasenose. He served as Lector of the College from 1627 to 1632, and was appointed a Proctor of the University 20 August, 1631. In March, 1632-33, he became Rector of Purleigh, in Essex. Sometime after this he married Amphilis Roades.

When the Civil War between the King's Party and the Parliamentarians broke out the Washingtons seem to have been without exception ardently loyal to the King. Lawrence Washington suffered for his convictions as to patriotism, for in November, 1643, he was ejected from his rectorship by order of the Parliament. Partisan feeling in those days, as in every age, excited men's prejudices to fever heat. In the eyes of the extremists among the Cavaliers the Parliamentarians,—practically all Puritans,—were disloyal citizens both as to Church and State. Their peculiar religious views and customs were regarded as hypocritical cant. On the other hand, the Puritans in many cases believed all King's Men to be dissolute in morals and conscienceless as to religion. Their fidelity to the Throne was called time-serving sycophancy; their conformity to the State Church was but a blind following of forms and ceremonies. Both sides were bitter and uncharitable, and it was but natural that they should be so.

So it is with understanding of this factional spirit of the times that we must read the following accusation of Lawrence Washington, the charge against him being utterly denied by other contemporary accounts. In 1643, the year of his expulsion from Purleigh Church, a violent diatribe was published by one John White and printed by order of the Parliament. It was entitled "The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests Made and Admitted into Benefices by the Prelates in Whose Hands the Ordination of Ministers and Government of the Church hath been." In this book was the following:

"The Benefice of Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh in the County of Essex, is sequestered, for that he is a common frequenter of Ale-houses, not onley himselfe sitting dayly tippling there, but also encouraging others in that beastly vice, and hath been often drunk, and hath said, *That the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies than the King had about him or in his Army, and that the Parliaments Armie did more hurt than the Cavaliers and that they did*

none at all; and hath published them to be Traitors, that lend to or assist the Parliament."

As an offset to the foregoing is this, from the contemporary "Sufferings of the Clergy," by John Walker, published in London, 1714.

"Purleigh, R., one of the Livings in these Parts:

"To which he had been Admitted in March, 1632, and was Sequestered from in the Year 1643, which was not thought Punishment enough for him, and therefore he was also put into the Century, to be transmitted to Posterity, as far as that Infamous Pamphlet could contribute to it, for a Scandalous, as well as a Malignant Minister, upon these weighty Considerations. That he had said 'the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies, than the King had about him, or in his Army, and that the Parliament's Army did more Hurt than the Cavaliers, and that They did none at all, and had Published them to be Traytors, that lent to, or assisted the Parliament.'

"It is not to be supposed, that such Malignant could be less than a Drunkard, and accordingly he is charged with frequent Commissions of that Sin, and not only so, but with Encouraging others in that Beastly Vice. Altho' a Gentleman (a Justice of the Peace in this County) who Personally knew him, assures me, that he took him to be a Worthy, Pious Man, that as often as he was in his Company, he always appeared a very Modest, Sober Person, and that he was Recommended as such, by several Gentlemen, who were acquainted with him before he himself was. Adding withal that he was a Loyal Person, and had one of the best Benefices in these Parts, and this was the ONLY Cause of his Expulsion, as I verily believe. After which, he subjoins, that another Ancient Gentleman of his Neighborhood, agrees with him in this Account. Mr. Washington was afterwards permitted to Have, and Continue upon a Living in these Parts, but it was such a Poor and Miserable one, that it was always with Difficulty that anyone was persuaded to Accept of it."

A letter, preserved in the Bodleian Library and written by Henry Ayloffe, says of the Rector of Purleigh: "I doe not remember that ever I knew or heard of Mr. Washington after he had been sequestered, but there was then one Mr. Roberts a neighbor of mine who was owner and patron of a parish so small that nobody would accept of his church (but with difficulty) and Mr. Roberts entertained Mr. Washington, where he was suffered quietly to preach. I have heard him and took him to be a very worthy pious man. I have been in his company there, and he appeared a very modest sober person, and I heard him recom-

mended as such by several gentlemen who knew him before I did. He was a loyal person, and had one of the best benefices in these parts, and this was the only cause of this expulsion as I verily believe."

It was this letter which was evidently the basis for the statements in the "Sufferings of the Clergy," quoted above. Mr. Waters, who found the letter, was able to make out the name of Braxted in the last paragraph, which was only partly decipherable, and this makes it very probable that Braxted Parva, in Essex, was the parish to which Lawrence Washington retired after leaving Purleigh. Thomas Roberts owned this living, which was a very small and unimportant one. But in the Parish Registers of All Saints' Church at Malden, in Essex, is recorded the death in 1652 of "Mr. Lawrence Washington," who is believed to have been the Reverend Lawrence Washington, former Rector of Purleigh.

The above-quoted letter was written by Henry Aylofffe. He was undoubtedly of the family of Sir Benjamin Aylofffe of Braxted, whose wife was Martha Tyrell. Her mother was Martha Washington, the daughter of Sir Lawrence Washington. He was the son of Lawrence Washington, whose father, Lawrence, was the great-grandfather of the Rector of Purleigh. The latter was, therefore, in the relation to Martha Tyrell, wife of Sir Benjamin Aylofffe, of second cousin once removed.

As has been seen, the Reverend Lawrence Washington married Amphilis Roades. She died in January, 1654-55. Their children were: John and Lawrence, the Virginia immigrants; Elizabeth, who married—Rumball or Rumbold; William; Margaret, who married—Talbot; and Martha, who followed her two brothers to America, married Nicholas (?) Hayward, and died in 1697.

Before tracing the line of George Washington's ancestry in America, it will be of interest to follow back his lineage from Margaret Butler, the grandmother of John Washington, the first of the line here, for she brought to the Washingtons, to be transmitted down to the greatest of American patriots, the strain of blood royal.

The Plantagenet dynasty descended from the Counts of Anjou in France, whose ancestry begins with Ingelgerius. He was father of Fulk the Red, who was Count or Viscount of Anjou. He was succeeded by his son, Fulk the Good, who reigned from 941 or 942 to about 960. The latter's son, Geoffrey "Greytunic," was the next Count, reigning till 987. He enlarged by conquest the borders of Anjou, and his valorous deeds were sung in the ballads of the time. His wife was Adela of Vermandois.

"Greytunic's" son, Fulk the Black, succeeded his father in 987. He began the conquest of Touraine for Anjou, and built a great line of castles for defence. He was a man of violent passions, but with a noble capacity for penitence. In order to give token of his sorrow for a great crime he went three times on pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and an old legend tells that he caused his servants to scourge him all the way with branches of the Broom plant, the "Plantagenista," from whence the name of Plantagenet is said to have come to his race. He founded the Abbeys of Beaulieu, near Loches, of Saint Nicholas at Angers, and of Ronceray at Angers, and built other religious houses. He died at Metz, on his way home from his third pilgrimage, in 1040. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Bouchard the Venerable, Count of Vendôme. He married, second, Hildegarde of Lorraine.

Geoffrey "Martel,"—"The Hammer,"—was the son of Fulk the Black and Hildegarde of Lorraine. He was born in 1006, and on his father's death became Count of Anjou, the only issue of Fulk's first marriage being a daughter. He was a wild, turbulent figure of a dark and lawless period, wherein only the golden-lambent torch of the Christian Faith made bright places in the gloom. Geoffrey married Agnes, the widow of William the Great, Duke of Aquitaine, but died without issue in 1060.

The next Count of Anjou was Geoffrey's nephew, Geoffrey III, "The Bearded," who was the son of Ermengarde, the daughter of Fulk the Black and Hildegarde of Lorraine. Ermengarde married Geoffrey, Count of Gatinais. The right of Geoffrey the Bearded was disputed by his younger brother, Fulk le Réchin, "The Cross-Looking." He imprisoned Geoffrey, for which deed of violence and usurpation he was called to account by the Pope and was compelled to release his brother. He was, however, finally successful in his efforts and was recognized as Count of Anjou. His successor was Fulk V, "The Young," his son by Bertrade de Montfort.

It was during his reign that war broke out between England and Anjou. The English King, Henry I, was also Duke of Normandy, and both Normandy and Anjou claimed Maine. The struggle was brought to an end, for the time, at least, by a series of diplomatically arranged marriages between the two claimant families. Henry's eldest son, William the Aetheling, married Fulk's daughter, Matilda. The Count's second daughter, Sybil, became the wife of William Clito, the son of Robert "Curthose," whose father was William the Conqueror. Fulk gave his daughter Maine for a wedding dowry. In 1127 the

daughter of Henry I, Matilda, married Fulk's son, Geoffrey the Fair, —Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Count Fulk visited the Holy Land in 1120, and in 1129 he married Melisinda, the daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, receiving the right of succession to the throne. He became King of Jerusalem in 1131. He died in 1133 after a wise and prosperous reign. Two of his sons, Baldwin III and Amalric, followed him on the throne of the Holy Land.

Geoffrey the Fair, son of Fulk, was the next Count of Anjou. As stated above, he married Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England. He was an able, energetic ruler, and did much for Anjou. He suppressed revolts of the great nobles who were his feudal vassals, and left the Countship to his son, Henry, in a strong, prosperous condition. It was Geoffrey's *soubriquet* of "Plantagenet" which gave its name to the great dynastic house of England. He is said to have worn frequently the Broom flower as an ornament in his cap.

Henry in 1154 succeeded, through right of his mother, to the English crown as Henry II. He married Eleanor of Aquitaine and thus was ruler, not only of England, but of a large territory in France —Normandy, Anjou, and Aquitaine. His history as England's king is well known. His abilities no one can question. He put down with a strong hand the Barons who had waxed daringly bold in their independence during the turbulent times of Stephen and Matilda. It was in his reign that Ireland came under the rule of England. Henry seems to have been a typical Plantagenet,—or, perhaps, one should say a typical Angevin, for the characteristics we associate with many of the Plantagenets seem to have been derived from their Angevin ancestors. They loved wildly, hated ruthlessly, sinned terribly, and—some of them—repented with deep and noble contrition. Henry's long struggle against Saint Thomas à Becket, his instigation to the Archbishop's murder, were followed by acknowledgment of his guilt, and humble penance at the Saint's shrine at Canterbury.

The next in the line of Washington's royal ancestry was John, who ascended the throne in 1199. His memory has been a hateful one to the English people, although in some respects he does not appear to have been much worse than many other monarchs of his time,—which is, however, perhaps but "faint praise." Certainly he played against all parties and kept faith with none, except when he was forced to do so. He was married three times, to Alice of Morlaix, to Isabel of Gloucester, and to Isabel of Angoulême. Isabel of Angoulême was the mother of Henry III.

Henry succeeded his father in 1216,—the year after Magna Charta. He seems to have been a man of good character personally, but was not a popular monarch. He was largely concerned with the governance of his lands over-seas in France, and was quite as much of a Frenchman as an Englishman, which might be said of all the early Norman rulers of England.

Edward I, the eldest son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, was named after Saint Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon kings of England, for whom Henry had earnest devotion. His was one of the great reigns of English monarchs. The conquest of Wales and the victorious war with Scotland are the chief activities which most of us associate with Edward. He was a wise ruler and has always held his place as a noble figure in English history. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Saint Ferdinand, King of Castile. She, as will appear below, was also an ancestress of George Washington, but it is with his descent from King Edward's second wife that we are now concerned.

She was Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, and granddaughter of Saint Louis. Through her, Washington descended from Hugh Capet, founder of one of the greatest dynasties of France, which ruled the kingdom for six centuries.

Edmund, the son of Edward and Margaret, was known as Edmund of Woodstock, from his birth there on 5 August, 1301. In 1321 his half-brother, King Edward II, made him Earl of Kent, and throughout the King's life he displayed the greatest favor and brotherly affection for Edmund. He was a member of the Council at the accession of Edward III, but soon after became involved in a conspiracy to restore Edward II, who, through the enmity of Queen Isabel and Roger Mortimer, the Queen's lover, Edmund was tricked into believing was alive. He was accused of treason to the reigning king, and was beheaded on 19 March, 1330.

The Earl's wife was Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Wake. Of their children, the eldest son, Edmund, was recognized as Earl of Kent, but died in childhood. He was succeeded by the second son, John, who died without issue. The next holder of the Earldom was a woman, Joan, the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, son of Edward I. "The Fair Maid of Kent," as she was called, was thrice married. Her first husband was Sir Thomas de Holland, who attended Parliament as Earl of Kent. He died in Normandy in 1360. Joan married, second, Montague, Earl of Salisbury, and after his decease she became the wife of

Edward, "the Black Prince," and was the mother of King Richard II.

Thomas de Holland, son of Joan and Sir Thomas de Holland, succeeded his father in the Earldom of Kent. He was born in 1350 and died in 1397. He was always held in high esteem and favor by his half-brother, Richard II, and was Marshal of England from 1380 to 1385. He married Alice, the daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, one of the noblest of England's great families. There is an old Sussex rhyme:

"Since William rose and Harold fell

There have been Earls of Arundel."

Washington's ancestry in this interesting line may be briefly summed up as follows:

John, Lord of Arundel, Clun, and Oswaldestre, was prominent in the reign of Henry III, and died in 1267. His son, John, Lord of Arundel, had issue, Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He fought gallantly in the wars of Edward I in France and Scotland, and died in 1302. His son, Edmund, married Alice, the sister of John, Earl de Warenne. Their son, Richard, served under Edward III in his wars in the Low Countries, and was at many of the famous sieges and battles of the period. He inherited the estate and title of his uncle, the Earl de Warenne, and in 1361, became Earl of Warenne or of Surrey.

The Earldom of Surrey belonged to the family of de Warenne since the time of William de Warenne, a Norman companion of the Conqueror, on whom the latter bestowed this English rank and possession. The titles of Earl of Surrey and Earl de Warenne seem to have been used interchangeably. Through the de Warenne ancestry Washington had another royal lineage,—but one "of the left hand." An illegitimate half-brother of Henry II, Hamelin Plantagenet, married Isabel de Warenne, and assumed her name.

It was this Richard, Earl of Arundel and of Surrey, whose daughter, Alice, married Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. Eleanor, the daughter of the latter,—the Earl of Kent and his wife,—died in 1405. She married Edward Charlton, Baron of Powys, who died in 1421.

Through this marriage George Washington was descended from the ancient Welsh princes. The Barony of Powys was created for John de Charlton, who married Hawys. She was born in 1291, and was the daughter of Owen de la Pole and Joanna, daughter of Robert Corbet of Morton. Owen de la Pole was the great-great-grandson of Gryffith, Lord of Powys. Gryffith was the son of Meredith, Prince of Powys, who died in 1129, and was called "Meredith ap Blethyn,"—



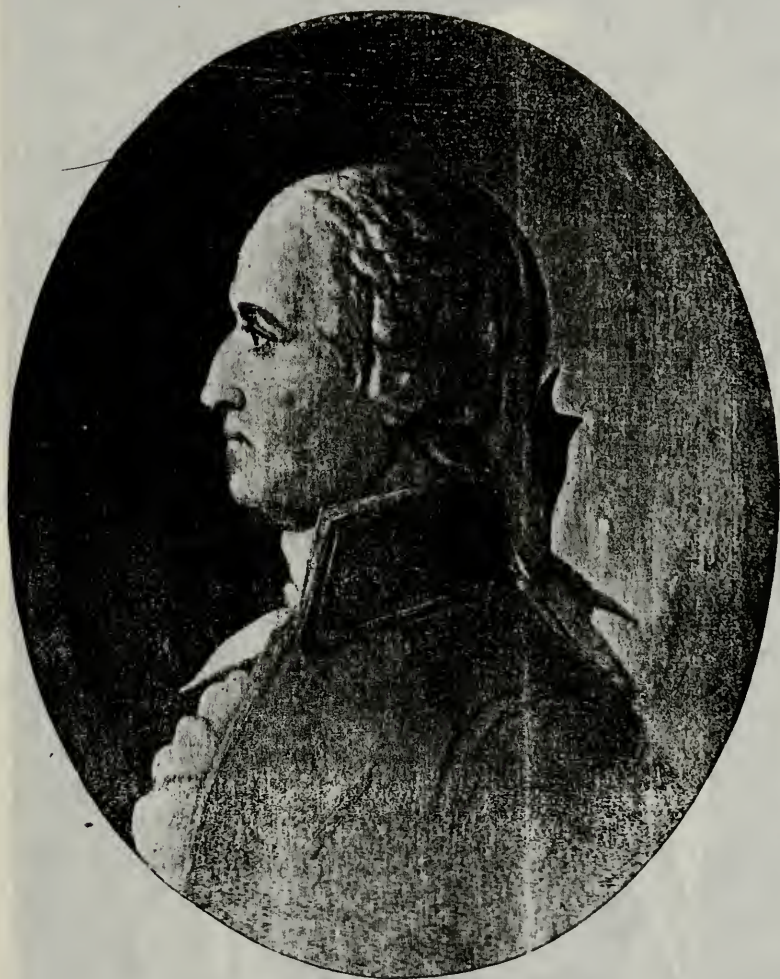
CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW, ENFIELD, ENGLAND

Church built in 1110, in an excellent state of preservation, where Joyce Tiptoft worshipped, a descendant of King Edward I of England and an ancestress of George Washington



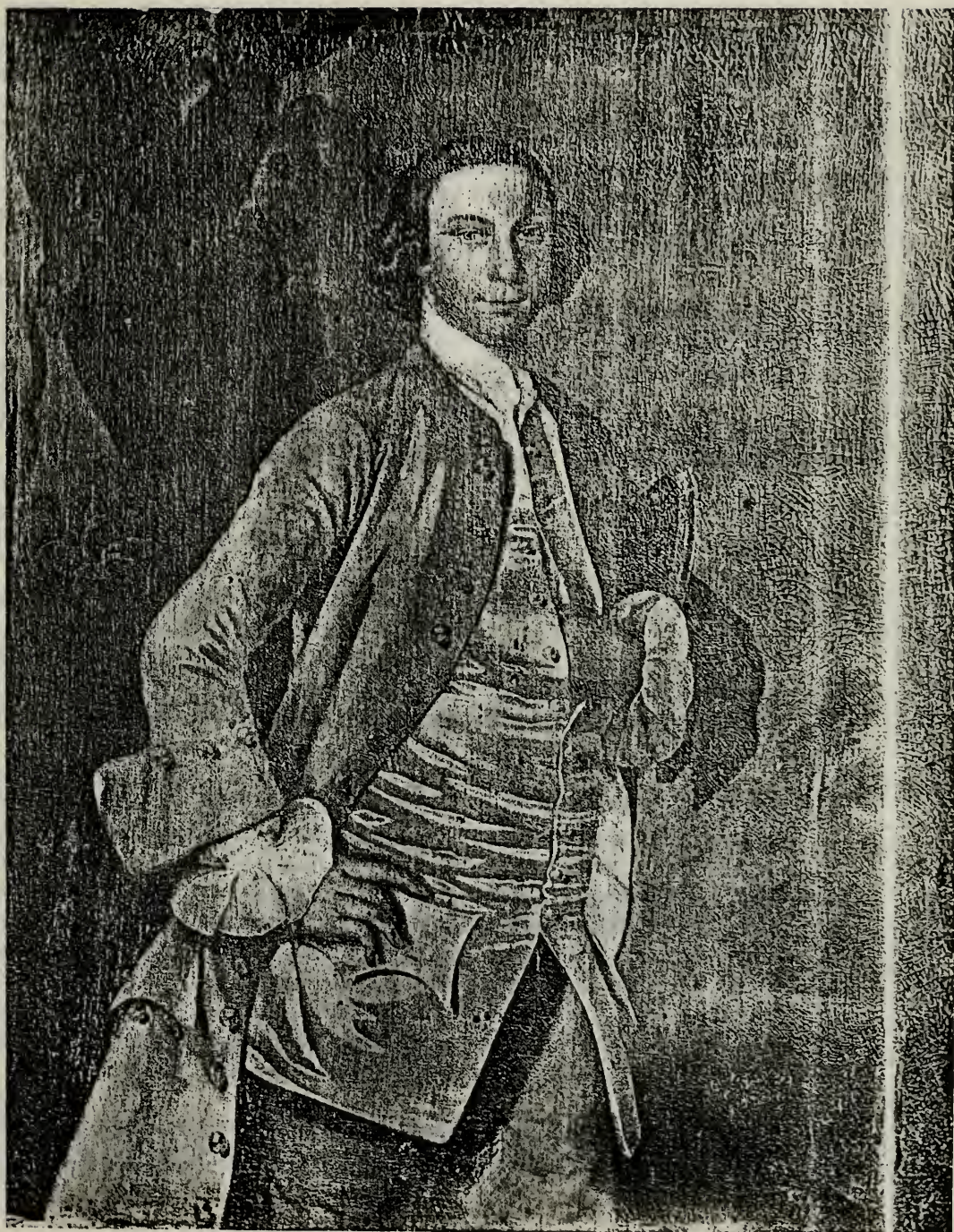
HANNAH BUSHROD

Wife of Colonel John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington



COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON

Full brother of George Washington and father of Jane Washington, wife of Colonel William Augustine Washington



COLONEL SAMUEL WASHINGTON OF "HAREWOOD," JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
BROTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON



"son of Blethyn." This Blethyn descended from Mervin, Prince of Powys, whose line stretches far back to Cadwan, 635, King of the Britons who fled to the wild Welsh mountains after the final establishment of the Saxon power in Britain.

The Charlton ancestry begins with John de Charleton or Charlton, who died in 1353. His son and heir, John, married Maud, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. They had issue, John, who married Joan, daughter of Ralph, Lord Stafford. Edward de Charlton, son of John and Joan de Charlton, married Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Kent, as stated above.

The lineage of Joan de Stafford, wife of John de Charlton, goes back to Robert de Stafford and his wife, Avise de Clare, their son, Nicholas de Stafford, being Sheriff of Staffordshire in the reign of Henry I.

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Through the Staffords Washington inherited a second strain of royal ancestry. Ralph Stafford (father of Joan, who married John Charlton), married Margaret Audley. She was the daughter of Hugh Audley, who became Earl of Gloucester, and Margaret de Clare, whose first husband was Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II. Margaret de Clare's father was Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, whose wife was the Princess Jane, daughter of King Edward I and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile.

Eleanor brings into the brilliant background of Washington's ancestral past, already so vivid with heroic and romantic figures—Kings and Queens and Knights, reckless, half-pagan nobles and devoted Saint—the flashing glory of Spain in her days of splendid adventure against the Moorish invaders of her Christian land.

It would need a supreme intelligence to seek out and discover the character-results through blood-inheritance of a man like George Washington—or of any human being. The hereditary influences which have come down through the myriad streams of generating force act and re-act upon each other, and upon that mysterious Energy which is distinctive and separate in each individual, in a way too subtle to be accurately estimated in a finite balance. But even if we cannot analyze the occult processes of life-transmission through successive ages, yet we can trace some of the external channels through which the multitudinous streams of life have flowed down and together into one personality.

Eleanor was the daughter of St. Ferdinand, the King of Spain, whose lineage begins with Sancho III, of Navarre, who married Nuga

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were eager to learn from them. The story continues through the years of struggle and triumph, from the early days of exploration to the present day. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness.

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The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. It is a story of growth and development, of struggle and triumph. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. The story continues through the years of struggle and triumph, from the early days of exploration to the present day. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness.

Elvira, Heiress of Castile. He began to reign, with the title of Emperor of Spain, about the year 1000.

The Mortimer family, which comes into Washington's pedigree through the marriage of another John de Charlton with Maud de Mortimer, as mentioned in the above summary of the Charlton line, was one of the greatest in England and Wales. They descended from Hugh, a Norman, who in early life was married to a niece of Herfast the Dane. Later he entered the Church and became Bishop of Contances in the latter part of the Tenth Century. One, and perhaps two, of his grandsons fought at Hastings with the Conqueror.

Roger de Mortimer, the first Earl of March, whose daughter, Maud, married John de Charlton, was the great-grandson of Ralph de Mortimer, who married Gladuse (Gladys) Dhu, a daughter of Prince Llewellyn of Wales. Llewellyn's wife was Joan, daughter of King John of England, which brings another strain of royal ancestry into the Washington blood. Prince Llewellyn was descended from the Kings of Wales, tracing back to the same King Cadwan, from whom it has been seen Hawys, who married John de Charlton, was also descended.

Returning to the lineage through the Charlton family of Washington's English ancestry, we find that Edward de Charlton and his wife, Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Kent, had a daughter, Joyce Charlton, born in 1403. She became the wife of Sir John Tiptoft.

The Tiptoft name seems originally to have been Tibetot, or Tybetot, and the line goes back to Henry de Tibetot, living in the reign of King Henry III. His son, Robert, was Governor of several great castles, among them Nottingham, and, as the King's Lieutenant in Wales, won important victories against the Welsh. He married Eve, the daughter of Pain de Chaworth, and their son, Sir Pain de Tybetot, also called Tiptoft, was a Knight, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. His wife was Agnes, daughter of William, Baron de Ros of Hemlake. The line goes down thence through Sir John, Knight and Baron, then Sir Pain de Tybetot, and another Sir John, who held several high offices, among them those of Treasurer of the Royal Household, Seneschal of Aquitaine, and Treasurer of Normandy. His second wife was Joyce Charlton.

Their daughter, Joyce Tiptoft, married Edmund de Sutton. Aston-le-Walls, in whose church Lawrence Washington and Margaret Butler, grandparents of George Washington's first American ancestor, were married, came down to the Butlers through their Sutton inheri-



ARMS OF SIR LAURENCE WASHINGTON, IMPALING THOSE OF HIS WIFE, ANNE LEWYN,
SURMOUNTING A MURAL MONUMENT IN GARS DEN, WILTSHIRE

tance, and, still further back, through the marriage of Rowland de Sutton, to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Lexinton.

Richard de Lexinton of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, lived in the reign of King John and was the son of Robert de Lexinton. Rowland de Sutton, son of Hervey de Sutton of Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, who married Alice de Lexinton, as noted above, was descended from one Hervey or Hervius, a tenant of the Earl of Richmond in the Conqueror's time. He was known, it is said, as Hervius of South Town, then of Sudtown, the name finally becoming Sutton.

William de Sutton, son of Rowland de Sutton and Alice de Lexinton, became the possessor of the estates of Warsop in Nottinghamshire and Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, the first coming to him through his Sutton inheritance, and Aston-le-Walls through his mother.

One of Washington's ancestors in this family, Sir John de Sutton, who lived in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, married Margery, daughter of Roger de Somery, Baron of Dudley. She was the co-heiress of her brother, John de Somery, and thus the title of Baron Sutton de Dudley came to her husband and their descendants. It was one of the latter, John de Sutton, the sixth Baron Sutton de Dudley, who in 1456 presented Aston-le-Walls to his son, Edmund, who married Joyce Tiptoft.

Edmund Sutton pre-deceased his father, and Edmund's son, Edward, became the owner of Aston-le-Walls. He entered into an agreement in 1530 with his brother, John, that the latter should hold this Manor during his lifetime, but that it should afterwards pass to John's daughter, Margaret. Margaret Sutton married John Butler, son of Ralph Butler of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, and thus Aston-le-Walls came into the Butler family's possession.

John Butler died in 1563 and his wife, Margaret Sutton, in the same year, the burials of both being recorded on 17 April. Their third son, William Butler of Tighes, Sussex, was the next ancestor in Washington's pedigree. He had three sons and two daughters, and one of the latter was Margaret Butler, who, on 3 August, 1558, in the Church of Saint Leonard at Aston-le-Walls, became the wife of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave.

Aston-le-Walls passed down to a great-grandson of John Butler and Margaret Sutton, Alban Butler, who died leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, as sole heir. She married Francis Plowden of Plowden, Shropshire, and so the Manor became a part of the Plowden estates which it is at the present time. The owner in 1909 was William Fran-

WASHINGTON'S OLD WORLD ANCESTRY

cis Plowden, Esq. The Plowdens were one of the families of the English gentry who remained Catholic at the time of the Protestant Reformation and some of the Butlers also of this branch were Catholics. One of these was the Reverend Alban Butler, the famous biographer of the Saints, born in Northampton in 1710.

So here has been briefly told an outline story of the English ancestors of George Washington,—the men and women who helped to give to America the greatest of her sons. It will be asked doubtless by many, what interest have Americans in this winding thread of genealogical lore. But if Pope was right, that "the noblest study of mankind is man," then it is surely of a vital interest to all true patriots to learn all that can be learned as to the forces which were united in Washington. Only the merest condensation of his ancestral record has been possible to give here; yet even that may well furnish subject for reflection upon the fact that he was what he was to a great extent because of what his ancestors were before him. It is true that each soul possesses a Something, indefinable and separate, which is the result of a special creative act, so far as we can judge; and it is also true that environment and education do much towards the development of a character. But, in addition to the character-results of individual type and of environment, it is manifest, not only to biologists and physiologists, but to any observing mind, that tendencies, habits, tastes, instincts—all that go to make up personality—are more than anything else the outcome of heredity.

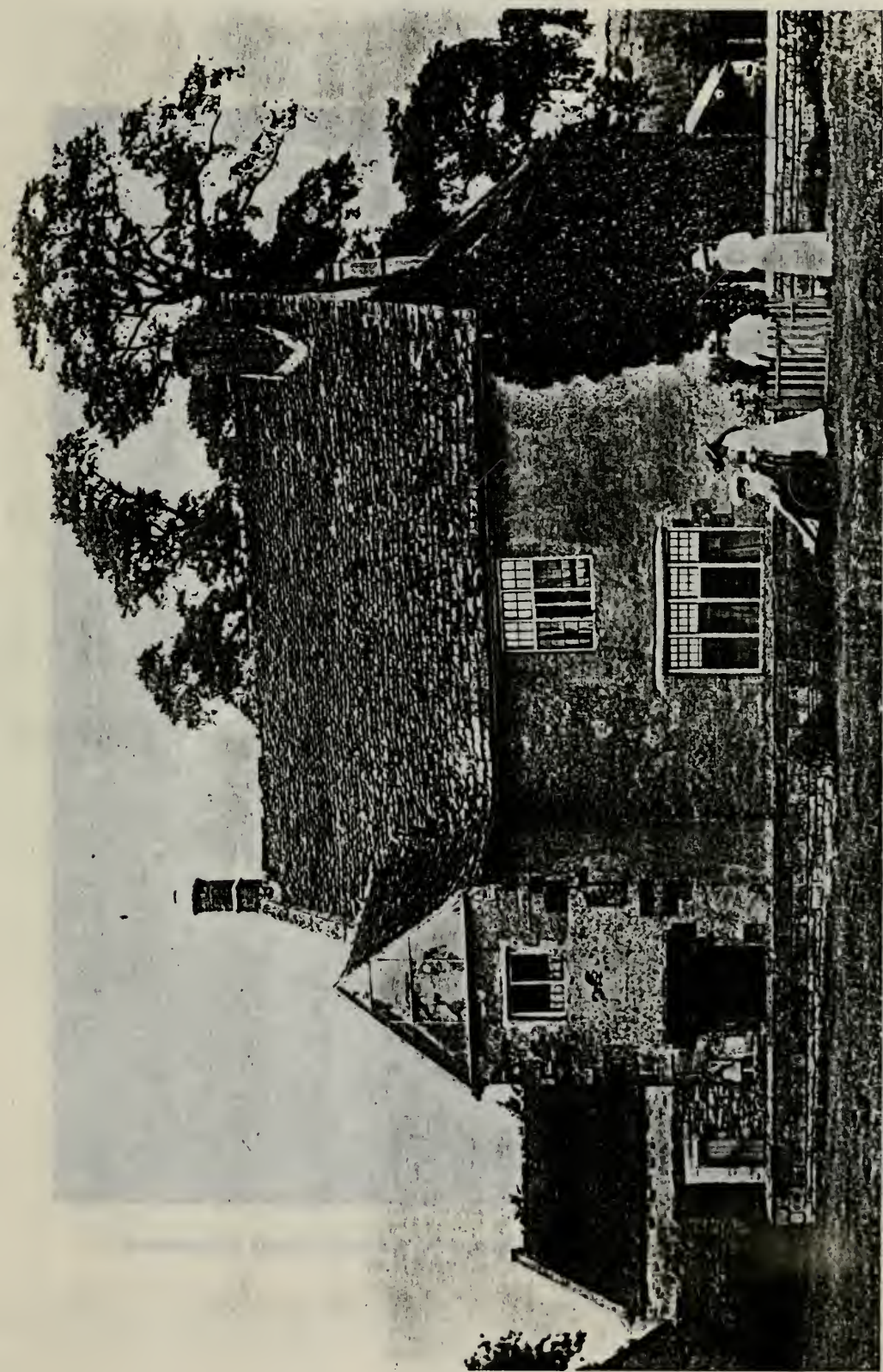
An inheritor of the blood which flowed and still flows in most of the royal dynasties of Europe, heir through his ancestry to the forceful men who, for good or evil, were the conquerors, the monarchs, the autocrats, of the Old World, it remained for George Washington to use all this accumulated capacity for dominance and for conquest for the sole and glorious purpose of freeing his country from the rule of tyrants and establishing her, the Queen of Liberty, among the great nations of the earth.

To Woodrow Wilson

BY
FRANK ALLABEN

Wilson, a voice a few times heard before,
When violence clenched his corded fist to smite
Humanity and elemental right,
As through an angel-trumpet, singing o'er
The threatened sea to warn the threatening shore
With golden-throated counsel, fit to light
The black ferocity of savage night,
Rings from the white house of the stars once more!
And at the solemn chime, as pealing word
Swears innocents shall cease to join the drowned,
Avengeless, in unpitying murder's maw,
We to our souls the sword of conscience gird,
A hundred million, consecrated round
Justice, enermind in eternal law!

April 19, 1916.



THE OLD WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE, ENGLAND



WASHINGTON ARMS FORMERLY ON THE GARSDEN MANOR HOUSE, NOW ON A FARM
HOUSE THREE MILES DISTANT



Fig. 1. The main part of the image is a very faint, light blue-grey rectangular area, possibly a watermark or a very faded image, centered on a cream-colored background.

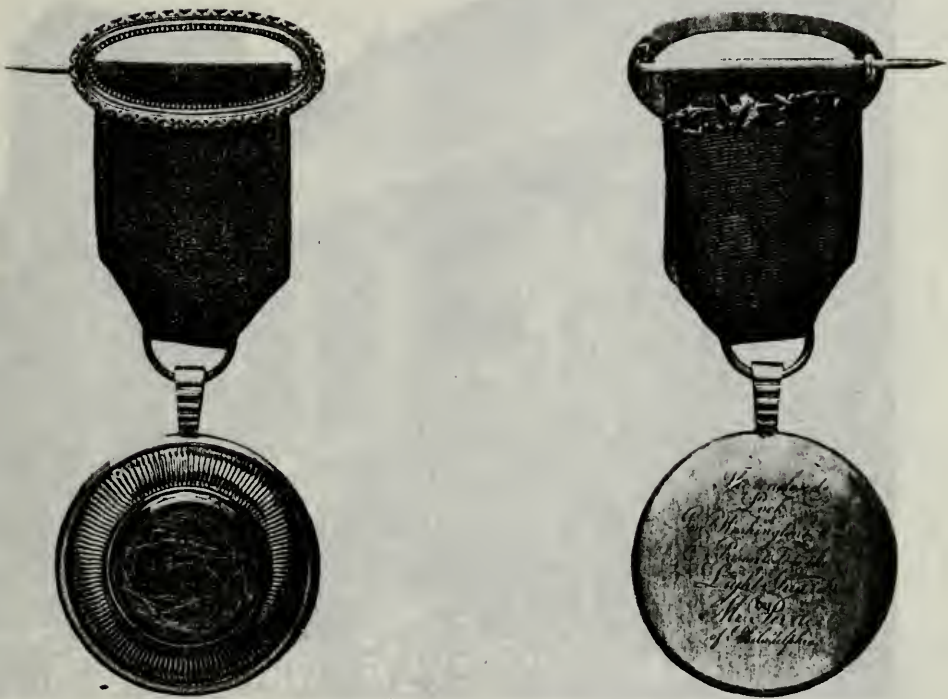


HERE LIETH THE BODI OF LAVRENCE
 WASHINGTON SONNE & HEIRE OF
 ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOVLGRAE
 IN THE COVNTIE OF NORTHAMTON
 ESQVIER WHO MARIED MARGARET
 THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
 BYTLER OF TEES IN THE COVNTIE
 OF SVSSEXESQVIER WHO HAD ISSV
 BY HER 8 SONNS & 9 DAUGHTERS
 WHICH LAVRENCE DECESSED THE 13
 OF DECEMBER A DÑI: 616

THOV THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOYCE
 OF THIS HAST SIGHT
 KNOW LIFE TO DEATH RESIGNES
 AS DAYE TO NIGHT
 BVT AS THE SVNNS RETORNE
 REVIVES THE DAYE
 SO CHRIST SHALL VS
 THOVGH TVRNDE TO DVST & CLAY

ARMS AND INSCRIPTION OF LAURENCE WASHINGTON AND MARGARET BUTLER

These memorials of the grandparents of John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia, are upon a slab of blueish-gray sandstone in the parish of Brington near Althorp, Northamptonshire.



GOLD LOCKET-MEDAL CONTAINING A LOCK OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HAIR

A remarkable trophy given as a prize for marksmanship to the Light Guard, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, New York State Militia, by Mr. Perrie, a hair-dresser in Philadelphia, at the time when Washington, as President, resided in that city. The medal was won by Captain David D. Hart of New York, from whose niece, Mrs. Josephine A. Hart, it passed to its present owner, Mr. W. Lanier Washington. The medal is engraved: "The Enclosed Lock of Gen'l Washington's Hair Presented to the Light Guard by Mr. Perrie of Philadelphia"

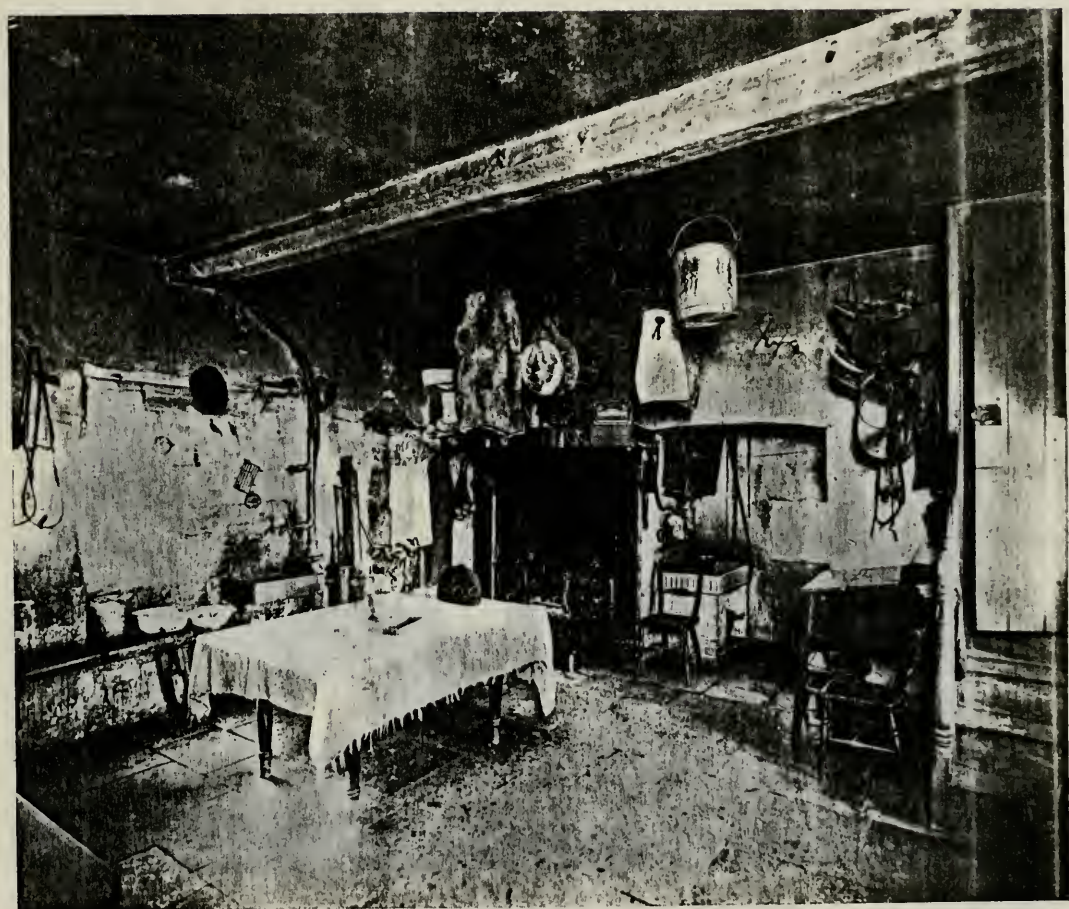


THE MEDALS OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON



ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, ASTON-LE-WALLS, WHERE WERE MARRIED LAURENCE WASHINGTON AND MARGARET BUTLER

It was Margaret Butler who brought Blood Royal into the ancestry of George Washington.



KITCHEN IN THE WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE SULGRAVE



A VIEW OF THE WASHINGTON MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE



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